MAY, 1788. THE NUMB. 3025.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1788.

To the Honorable the MEMBERS *of the* CONVENTION *of* VIRGINIA.

BY the ſpecial delegation of the people of your reſpectable commonwealth, you are ſhortly to determine on the fate of the propoſed conſtitution of fœderal government. Firſt invited to that important meaſure by the reſolutions of your legiſlature, from the wiſeſt conſiderations, America, confiding in the ſteadineſs of your patriotiſm, and feeling that new weight is daily given to your original inducements, doubts not it is now to receive your ſanction. But before the awful determination which is to call *the American union* once more into political exiſtence ſhall be finally taken, permit one of the moſt reſpectful of your countrymen to treſpaſs a few minutes on your time and patience.

The qualities of the propoſed government have been ſo fully explained, and it will receive ſuch further expoſition in your honorable body, that it is needleſs to attempt a regular diſcuſſion of the ſubject. This paper ſhall therefore be confined to *a few particular conſiderations* that have been already mentioned by others, or which may now be ſuggeſted for the firſt time.

It has been urged by ſome ſenſible and reſpectable men, that your populous ſtate will not be properly repreſented in the fœderal ſenate. Permit me to remind you, that while you have but one vote of thirteen in the preſent union, you will have twelve in ninety-one in the new confederacy. Suffer me to obſerve too, that as the United States are *free governments*, it might not have been very unreaſonable if the people of Virginia could have given only the ſame number of votes at *an election for fœderal purpoſes*, as they can give at *a ſtate election*. If the citizens of Virginia find it *wiſe and prudent*, that *free* perſons *only* ſhall be taken into conſideration in electing their *ſtate* legiſlature, would it appear extraordinary that citizens of the United States ſhould think *the ſame rule* proper in electing the *fœderal* repreſentatives. By the preſent arrangement, you may enjoy the weight and power of *five* votes and a half for 168,000 ſlaves, being three fifths of your whole number of blacks. Were theſe to be deducted from the votes of Virginia in the fœderal houſe of repreſentatives, it would leave little more than one vote in thirteen in that houſe. In the preſent Congreſs, as before obſerved, and in the propoſed ſenate, a thirteenth vote is allotted to Virginia. Taking the number of free citizens, which is the proper rule of repreſentation in *free governments*, Virginia, in the fœderal repreſentation, would have about as many votes as New-York, and *fewer* than Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania. It will be proper to conſider too the effect of the erection of Kentucke into a ſeparate ſtate, and of her becoming another member of the new confederacy. When that *certain event* ſhall take place, Virginia will fall *conſiderably ſhort* of the proportion of one in fourteen of the free white inhabitants of the United States. Impartially conſidering this true ſtate of things, the opinion that Virginia will hold a ſhare of the powers of the new government, leſs than ſhe is entitled to, will appear to be erroneous. If, on examination, theſe facts ſhall be found to be ſtated with accuracy and candor, and the obſervations and reaſonings upon them ſhall appear juſt and fair, we confidently truſt your honorable houſe will not conſider the propoſed conſtitution as exceptionable in that particular.

Objections have been made by ſome very reſpectable gentlemen of your ſtate to the power of Congreſs, under the new fœderal conſtitution, to regulate trade "*by a bare majority.*" In a *free* government, *the voice of the people*, expreſſed by the votes of *a majority*, muſt be *the rule*, or we ſhall be left without any *certain* rule to determine what is politically right. To depart from it, *is eſtabliſhing tyranny by law*. It would be be *a ſolemn renunciation* of the forms and ſubſtance of liberty; and our affairs, *on this dangerous principle*, muſt rapidly haſten to *an oligarchy*—the moſt dreadful of all governments. It would be in vain to ſay we might be reſtrained by *one third* in commercial caſes, and *free* in all others. The precedent *once eſtabliſhed*, it requires no prophetic gift to ſay *where it would end*. But, independent of the violation of *the great principle of free governments*, the objection, and apprehenſions ariſing from it, are founded on a miſconception of the true nature of affairs in all the ſtates. *The landed intereſt* muſt ever poſſeſs *a commanding majority* in the ſtate and fœderal legiſlatures. It was ſuppoſed the objection ought to have great weight in the five ſouthern ſtates: But we do not find it has been *even mentioned* in the Maryland or Georgia conventions, the only two which have yet determined on the conſtitution, nor was it noticed in New-Jerſey or Delaware, which are *the laſt commercial* members of the confederacy. Four of the ſeven *agricultural* ſtates have conſidered this objection and theſe fears as unfounded, for they have adopted the conſtitution with *only eleven diſſentient votes*.

The rejection of the government by the ſtate of Virginia, ſhould the firſt eight ſtates have previouſly adopted it, is a matter (permit me reſpectfully to obſerve) the poſſible conſequences of which ſhould be moſt ſeriouſly conſidered. Should a ninth ſtate ratify the conſtitution after you have declined to do ſo, it will become a *binding compact—an operative ſyſtem*. The American ſtates would *deeply* regret a circumſtance, that ſhould place a moſt reſpectable member of the preſent union, and *a natural born elder ſiſter*, in the character of *an alien*; and a late and reluctant adoption, not ariſing altogether from free choice and *national affection*, would exceedingly abate that cordial joy, which will flow throughout the land at the early adoption of the propoſed conſtitution by your ancient ſtate, whence *the firſt call to independence* was boldly given, and whence *firſt aroſe this great attempt to cement and invigorate our union*.

The United States, whatever has been the cauſe of paſt events, may certainly become *a nation of great reſpectability and power*. But ſuch is the effect of our *diſtracted* politics, and of *the feebleneſs of our general government*, that foreign powers *openly* declare their unwillingneſs to treat with us, while our affairs remain *on the preſent footing*. However favorable or friendly they may think our intentions towards them, they know *we have not conſtitutional powers* to execute *our own* deſires, even within *our own juriſdiction*. Senators of no inconſiderable reputation in the Britiſh Parliament have told the world, they can make *no fixed arrangements* with us under the *preſent* confederation. The Miniſters of France, which nation has lately evinced the continuance of her friendſhip by new privileges to our trade, declare they cannot proceed to *the extent* of their deſires, ſince *no power exiſts to treat upon national ground*. The Court of Spain too, however they might be influenced by *a firm and reſpectable union*, will never liſten to our demands *for the navigation of the Miſſiſippi*, while we remain in *our preſent unconnected ſituation*. We are no object *even of reſpect* to them, much leſs of *apprehenſion*; and ſhould the preſent conſtitution be rejected, they will laugh at all future attempts to continue or invigorate the union. Our Miniſter at that Court expects to effect *no arrangements there*, without an efficient government being *firſt adopted here*.

It has been objected to the propoſed fœderal conſtitution, that it tends to render our country more vulnerable, by admitting the further importation of ſlaves. To perſons not accurately acquainted with the whole of the American conſtitutions, this objection may appear of weight. But when it is canvaſſed before ſo enlightened an aſſembly as the Convention of Virginia, the miſtake will be inſtantly diſcovered. It will be remembered that ten of the ſtates, and Virginia among the number, have already prohibited the further importation of ſlaves, and that the power of the legiſlature of *each ſtate*, even after the adoption of the conſtitution, will not only remain *competent to prohibition of the ſlave trade*, but (if they find the meaſure wiſe and ſafe) to the emancipation of the ſlaves already among us. It may be added further, that the exerciſe of this power of the ſtate governments can *in no wiſe* be controuled or reſtrained by the fœderal legiſlature.

Should the preſent attempt to infuſe new vigor into the general government fail of ſucceſs, partial confederacies muſt at once follow. The ſtates on the Delaware, central in their ſituation, and (though not ſuperabundantly rich) perfectly independent in their reſources, will find themſelves bound together by their poſition on the globe, by a perfect ſimilarity of manners and intereſts, by the preſervation of their common peace and ſafety, and by the innumerable ties of blood and marriage ſubſiſting between them. A frank and liberal conceſſion of the impoſt on the part of Pennſylvania will render the inducements complete. The ſentiments of the ſtate of Maryland on the propoſed government, their exiſting connections with Pennſylvania and Delaware, from each of whom they are divided *only by an imaginary line*, will turn their inclinations that way. Rather than connect themſelves with a ſouthern country, between which and them a great natural boundary is interpoſed, and which is rendered vulnerable by 280,000 ſlaves, they will find it prudent, as well as agreeable, to join their northern neighbours. Should Pennſylvania offer to aggrandize the ports of Maryland, by opening to her the extenſive navigation of Suſquehanna, whoſe various branches water many millions of acres of fertile lands. *prudence and intereſt* will powerfully perſuade Maryland to join the middle confederacy. Should the views and propoſitions of this central and conſolidated connexion be *liberal and juſt*, acceſſions of very conſiderable importance may be hoped for from the northern and ſouthern ſtates. What particular benefits then can Virginia reaſonably expect from that diſſolution of the confederacy, which muſt follow the rejection of the propoſed plan.

The various parts of the North-American continent are formed by nature for the moſt intimate union. The facilities of our navigation render the communication between the ports of Georgia and New-Hampſhire infinitely more expeditious and practicable, than between thoſe of Provence and Picardy, in *France*; Cornwall and Caithneſs, in *Great-Britain*; or Galicia and Catalonia, in *Spain*. The canals propoſed at South-key, Suſquehanna and Delaware, will open a communication from the Carolinas to the weſtern countries of Pennſylvania and New-York. The improvements of Potowmack will give a paſſage from thoſe ſouthern ſtates to the weſtern parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennſylvania, and even to the lakes. The canals of Delaware and Cheſſapeak will open the communication from South-Carolina to New-Jerſey, Delaware, the moſt populous parts of Pennſylvania, and the midland counties of New-York. Theſe important works might be effected for two hundred thouſand guineas, and America would thereby be converted into *a cluſter of large and fertile iſlands*, eaſily communicating with each other, without expence, and in many inſtances without the uncertainty or dangers of the ſea. The voice of nature therefore directs us to be *affectionate aſſociates in peace, and firm ſupporters in war*. As we cannot miſtake her injunctions, to diſobey them would be criminal.

The diſtracted ſtate of our affairs has exceedingly retarded population and manufactures, and interrupted the influx of knowledge and riches. At the return of peace, the European world viewed America with the tender and reſpectful admiration of a lover to his miſtreſs. Their peaſantry and manufacturers, their merchants and philoſophers, were ſeized with an irreſiſtable deſire to viſit our ſhores, and many of them looked towards this country as another land of promiſe, to ſpend the remainder of their days. What has prevented their realiſing theſe fond ideas? The inſecurity of property, the breach or delay of public and private obligations, paper tenders, inſurrections againſt ſtate governments of our own choice, contentions among the ſtates, and a total diſregard of the moſt reaſonable and juſt demands of the general government. They know us to be a people capable of great exertions. They ſaw we poſſeſſed a country replete with the means of private happineſs and national importance, but they ſaw too that theſe ineſtimable properties of the Americans and their dominions were not brought into any uſe, from *the defects of our political arrangements, and the enormous abuſes in our adminiſtration*. Their beloved miſtreſs having fallen from the heights of virtue, and become *a wanton*, they turned from her with diſguſt and bitterneſs. Ye friends of religion and morality! ye lovers of liberty and mankind! will ye not ſeize this opportunity proffered you by the bounty of Heaven, and ſave your country from contempt and wretchedneſs?

The voice of the people, ſay the moſt noble champions of freedom, *is the voice of God*. Before the ratification of the new government by the ſtate of Maryland, the conſtituents of the conventions which had then adopted it were *a majority of the free people of the United States*. Viewing us as one nation, the conſtitution had then received *the ſolemn authoritative ſanction of the people*. But as Maryland has *ſince* added her number, and as it is next to certain that the adoption of South-Carolina will take place before the riſing of your honorable houſe, you will view the conſtitution *as ratified by nearly two thirds of the union*. After that event you will find too, that of eight conventions, which have determined on it, *all* have given it their approbation, and among them *two*, containing larger numbers of free citizens than *any three* that are yet to decide. Rhode Iſland, we know, has rejected the government in an informal way; but we cannot injure you *even for a moment*, by ſuppoſing that *their principles and conduct* could ever have inſinuated themſelves into your minds. We truſt you will concur with us in thinking, that as the confiderate approbation of *the wiſe and good* is a fair argument in favor of a public meaſure, ſo is its deliberate rejection by *the weak and wicked*.

The capacities of ſome parts of America are admirably adapted to ſupply the wants of others. New-England, deſtitute of iron and deficient in grain, can be plentifully ſupplied with both by the middle ſtates. Poſſeſſed of the fiſheries, and ſtrongly inclined to ſhip building and navigation, they can be furniſhed with the choiceſt timber from the Carolinas and Georgia.

The ſouthern ſtates, ſo interſected by great waters as to lie expoſed to the depredations of the moſt contemptible fleets, and crouded with *a dangerous ſpecies of population*, when proper arrangements ſhall be made and occaſion ſhall require, can rely on the moſt uſeful and friendly aid from the north. The future wars among the naval powers of Europe will probably be *general*. When the houſe of Bourbon ſhall contend with Great-Britain for the dominion of the ocean, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, will ſeldom be unconcerned ſpectators. The proſperity of agriculture in the ſouthern ſtates, in the event of a general war in Europe, will depend on *the ſhipping of the middle and eaſtern ſtates*, for the belligerent powers will navigate under a very high inſurance, and their ſhips will moreover be a precarious dependence, from the innumerable accidents of war. It may be ſaid, the ſouthern ſtates will have ſhipping of their own, of which there can be no doubt, *ſo far as the ſtate of commerce may render them profitable in time of peace*, but the ſudden and vigorous exertions of the ſtates inhabited by free whites can alone furniſh *an immediate ſupply* for the retiring veſſels of belligerent foreigners.

Were we to ſuppoſe *for a moment* that Virginia had rejected the propoſed conſtitution, and that Georgia, South-Carolina and Maryland were members of the new confederacy, the agricultural intereſts of Virginia would be exceedingly injured. The ſupplies of tobacco, furs, flour, cotton, corn, naval ſtores and timber, required for the conſumption, manufactures, and ſhips of the new union, would doubtleſs be taken from the ſtates that belonged to it, while the interfering produce of Virginia probably would not be admitted, or if admitted would be liable to *the foreign impoſt of five per cent.* Every hundred of her tobacco would pay one fourth of a dollar in Boſton, New-York or Philadelphia, every barrel of her flour one fifth of a dollar, every hundred weight of her cotton a dollar and two thirds, every buſhel of her corn above a penny ſterling; a tax greatly ſuperior in value to the revenue impoſed, under her preſent laws, on the exportation of her own produce. Beſides this, the expence of maintaining a *ſeparate* eſtabliſhment in government *at home and abroad* would come heavily on Virginia and thoſe ſtates that might join a partial confederacy. This expence, we may almoſt venture to affirm, would be *inſupportable*, eſpecially when we conſider the preſent ſtate of money matters *in every part of America*. Should Virginia entertain the idea of a leſſer confederacy, would it not be wiſe to conſider who would probably unite in it, and upon what terms? From the debates in the Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts Conventions, as well as the diſpoſitions and habits of thoſe genuine republicans, is it probable that they would conſent to give you a ſhare of power *greater* than your number of free white inhabitants—or is it probable that your neareſt neighbour, North Carolina, would conſent to it, without your paying into *the common treaſury* the neat proceeds of all duties on imports and exports, a great part of which is raiſed on *their conſumption* of foreign articles, and the produce of *their farms?* It would now be in vain, ſhould New-York refuſe a ſhare of her impoſt to Connecticut and New-Jerſey, or Pennſylvania a ſhare of her's to New-Jerſey and Delaware, or Virginia a ſhare of her's to North Carolina. It is an idea as *juſt*, as it is generous and liberal, that the impoſts of the United States ſhould go into *a common treaſury*, belonging to all who pay them, by being the conſumers. If North-Carolina has a clear conception of her moſt evident intereſts, *ſhe muſt make this article a ſine qua non in any compact that may be propoſed to her by your ſtate.*

It will be urged, perhaps, that property ſhould be repreſented, and that though Virginia has only 252,000 free inhabitants, your repreſentation ſhould ſtill be greater than that of Maſſachuſetts and Pennſylvania, becauſe you are richer. But ſurely this argument will not be urged by the friends of *equal liberty among the people*. It will not be objected *openly* againſt the propoſed conſtitution, that it ſecures *the equal liberties of the poor*. But ſuppoſe for a moment a claim for a repreſentation of property were admiſſable before an aſſembly of *the free and equal citizens of America*, will not Virginia enjoy the advantage of two votes *more* in the fœderal government than either Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania, though each of thoſe ſtates has 108,000 free citizens *more than yours*. If we were repreſented *by that only rule of republics*, for your *ten* repreſentatives, Maſſachuſetts would have *more than fourteen*, and Pennſylvania the ſame number, while both of them are limited to *eight*. Here then we ſee *the balance of property* ſaid to be in favor of Virginia has procured her three fourths as much *extra* power, as *the lives, liberties and property of all the people of Maſſachuſetts or Pennſylvania*. Power has been given to your ſtate *with no ſparing hand*. You (ſuffer me reſpectfully to ſay ſo) of all the members of the union, appear to have the leaſt cauſe of complaint. Permit me to remind you of the objections made *on this ground* by Mr. Martin, of Maryland. The oppoſition *there* aſſerted that the great ſtates had two large a ſhare of power, and you have the moſt of all. The ſame ſentiments were urged in the Connecticut Convention. Is it probable then that an allotment of power *more favorable to you* would be made by a new Convention? I ſubmit to your candor whether you ought to aſk a greater ſhare. A compariſon, in point of wealth and reſources, between your ſtate and any other, is a matter I wiſh to touch with delicacy. I mean not to offend, but you would deſpiſe a freeman, that would decline *the decent expreſſion of his thoughts* on ſo momentous an occaſion. I would ſubmit to you, whether the energy of 250,000 whites in a ſouthern climate, ſurrounded by more than as many ſlaves, can be, *or rather whether it is*, equal to that of the ſame number in a northern climate? Whether two or three negroes in Virginia will be found equal to one yeoman or manufacturer of Pennſylvania or Maſſachuſetts? Whether the ſhips, mercantile capitals, houſes, and monied corporations of Philadelphia, with her growing manufactures and connexions in foreign commerce, may not be placed in the ſcale againſt *the balance* of wealth you may be thought to poſſeſs, when Kentucke ſhall become an independent member of the American union.

But, gentlemen, it will be improper to treſpaſs longer on your valuable time, devoted as it is to the moſt important concerns of VIRGINIA,---AMERICA,---AND MANKIND. Let me entreat you only to bear in mind *the wide difference* that exiſts in *the opinions and views* of thoſe who oppoſe the new conſtitution. *You will find they differ as much from each other, as they diſſent from the friends of the plan.* Were there no other people in America but the oppoſers of the propoſed government, it will appear, on a fair ſtatement of their various views and objections, that any conſtitution which could be formed, on the principles of thoſe in ſome ſtates, would meet with as much diſapprobation by thoſe in others, as they have deemed it neceſſary to ſhew to the propoſitions of the Fœderal Convention. Conſider then, in the event of your rejection, *in what a condition we ſhall be left----into what a ſituation we may be thrown! Thirteen jarring* ſovereignties-----*two or three contending* confederacies—or *a feeble* union—will be *the miſerable and hopeleſs alternatives*. The meaſure of foreign contempt will be *filled up*. Inſult will naturally follow, and then injuries *abroad*—while the certain dangers to liberty, property and peace, *at home*, will ſink every American, *however firm*, into deſpondency, or drive him to deſpair. But this will be too much.—The Convention of Virginia will never be inſtrumental in bring ng ſuch evils on the United States. No.—We will confidently hope that thoſe among you, who do not altogether approve the propoſed government, will yet concur in the meaſure, to ſave their country from anarchy and ruin. *They will remember the proviſion to obtain amendments, and will recollect that the power will continue with the people at large in all time to come.*

May 21ſt, 1788. AN AMERICAN.

QUEBEC, April 17.

An Act or Ordinance, further to regulate the inland commerce of this province, and to extend the ſame.

WHEREAS a commercial intercourſe with the neighbouring ſtates, to a certain extent, was opened in the courſe of the laſt year, and it is conceived that it may, under due reſtrictions, be made uſeful to this province and to Great-Britain.

Be it enacted therefore by his Excellency the Governor and the Legiſlative Council, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That all goods, wares and merchandiſes (beaver, peltries and furs excepted) of the growth and manufacture or product of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great-Britain, and ſuch as may lawfully be imported into this province by ſea, may be exported therefrom by land or inland navigation, to any of the neighbouring ſtates, free from duty, impoſt or reſtraint. And there ſhall be the like freedom, of importation from the ſaid ſtates into this province, if the ſame be made by the route or communication of Lake Champlain and the river Sorel or Richelieu, and not otherwiſe, of the following enumerated articles, that is to ſay, maſts, yards, bow-ſprits, ſpars, plank, boards, knees, futtocks, or any kind of ſhip timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, trees, wood, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, hemp, flax, and any kind of naval ſtores; ſeeds, wheat, rye, indian corn, beans, peas, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other grains; butter, cheeſe, honey, horſes, neat-cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and other live ſtocks, and live proviſions, and freſh fiſh; and whatſoever is of the growth of the ſaid ſtates; and gold or ſilver coin or bullion.

And be it further enacted by the ſame authority, That the importation by land or the inland navigation into this province, of rum, ſpirits, copper coin, and of all other goods, wares and merchandiſes, not enumerated as aforeſaid, be prohibited, and ſuch articles ſeized and forfeited, together with every of the enumerated articles above mentioned, if the ſame ſhall not have been imported by the route and communication aforeſaid.

And be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs into any of the neighbouring ſtates be prohibited, and that the ſame ſhall be liable to ſeizure and forfeiture upon due proof of their being in the way towards either of the ſaid ſtates, with intent to be exported to the ſame by land or water; and it ſhall be concluſive evidence of ſuch intent, if any perſon be found in the way to either of the ſaid ſtates, in any place between the ſouth-ſide of the river St. Lawrence, and the ſouthernmoſt extent of his Majeſty's government, with beaver, furs or peltries, and without a certificate from one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, certifying that oath hath been made before him by the owner or proprietor, or his factor or agent, that the ſame beaver, peltries and furs are not intended for ſuch exportation; and every perſon aiding and aſſiſting, and directly or indirectly intereſted or concerned in any attempt to make ſuch exportation, ſhall incur a fine of ten ſhillings for every pound of beaver, and ten ſhillings for every ſkin of furs or peltries, ſo exported or attempted and intended to be exported.

And for prohibiting ſtill more effectually the exportation of beaver, peltries and furs, be it alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That all and every perſon or perſons who ſhall export, or ſhall be aiding or aſſiſting, or directly or indirectly intereſted and concerned in exporting to any of the ſaid ſtates by any route from any other part of his Majeſty's government to the weſtward of St. Legis, any beaver, furs or peltries of any kind, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall forfeit and become liable to pay thrice the fines and penalties above-mentioned.

All which forfeitures, fines and penalties ſhall be recoverable and be divided, applied, or diſpoſed of, as directed by the ſtatute of the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign, chapter eighty-eight, reſpecting the forfeitures and penalties therein mentioned.

Provided always, and it is alſo hereby enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued to affect travellers to and from this province, and their ſervants, boats, carriages, and neceſſary baggage (not including any article whatſoever for trading purpoſes) nor the effects of any kind of ſuch perſons coming to ſettle in this province, or others, as ſhall have permiſſion, in the manner therein to be expreſſed, of the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, under his hand and ſeal at arms: Nor to affect the importation of any of the ſaid enumerated articles, by any route and communication to ſuch poſts, places and diſtricts, and under ſuch reſtrictions, and for ſuch periods—as the governor or commander in chief, for the time being, may conceive to be expedient for the common weal, and from time to time declare and make known by proclamation under the great ſeal.

And it is alſo enacted by the ſame authority, That it ſhall be the duty of the officers of cuſtoms to execute this act in the manner of executing any of the ſtatutes made for the regulation of the plantation trade; and they ſhall be intitled to all ſuch aid and aſſiſtance therein, as they are intitled to, and may demand, under all or any of the ſtatutes aforeſaid.

And be it further enacted by the ſame authority, That for every certificate to be given by a magiſtrate as aforeſaid, he ſhall be intitled to the fee of one ſhilling, and ſhall not receive therefor more, under the pain of extortion and that any magiſtrate granting a certificate wickedly, knowingly and fraudulently to abet and effect the exportation of beaver, peltry or furs forbidden by this act, and thereof duly convicted, ſhall be liable to ſuch fine, and impriſonment, as the court of King's bench may impoſe and adjudge, and thenceforth be incapable of any office, place or employment in his Majeſty's government: And that a wicked and corrupt oath, for obtaining a certificate, fraudulently to effect ſuch prohibited exportation, ſhall upon due conviction expoſe the offender to the pains and penalties of falſe ſwearing and perjury; and ſuch as adviſe, encourage, and perſuade to bring about ſuch wicked, fraudulent, and corrupt ſwearing, to the pains and penalties of ſubornation of perjury.

DORCHESTER.

Enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, and paſſed in council under the great ſeal of the province, at the council-chamber in the caſtle of Saint Lewis, in the city of Quebec, the fourteenth day of April, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the III. by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and ſo forth; and in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. WILLIAMS, C. L. C.

One Hundred Spaniſh milled Dollars
REWARD.

LOST,

ON the 18th of January laſt (ſuppoſed in Market-ſtreet) an *Old Red Morocco Pocket-book*, containing one note of the Bank of North-America for five dollars, a ſmall ſum of paper-money of the laſt emiſſion, and the following certificates of this ſtate, ſigned by David Rittenhouſe, and counterſigned John Nicholſon, viz.

No. 10436	for £ 734	12 6
3343	649	11 2
3344	586	10 0

Favor of Andrew Caldwell.

No. 3354	for £ 21	16 5
3355	23	15 9
3356	66	18 11
3357	45	5 0
3358	38	6 8
3359	165	2 7
3360	171	12 4
3361	14	1 3

Payable to Sarah Caldwell.

Payment of the above being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice to any perſon except the owner. The above reward will be paid, and no queſtions aſked, if left with the printers, or Mr. Andrew Caldwell, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet. No greater reward will be offered; a petition being now before the Aſſembly, to have them renewed, ſhould they not appear in three months. c t f

---

JOHN WOOD,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,
In FRONT-STREET, at the Corner of CHESNUT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of gold and ſilver watches, patent ſeconds, capped and jeweled, and common; japanned moon, ſolid arch, and thirty hour clock faces, clocks, enamelled dials for time pieces, clock ſprings and ſets of muſical bells, caſt and forged clock-work, and ſlit pinions, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates. Alſo, an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1788. †

West-Whiteland, Cheſter County, May 16, 1788.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the third inſtant, A ſmall ſized SORREL HORSE, about ſix years old, with a bald face, and a white ſpot on his near flank, a natural trotter. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive SIX DOLLARS Reward, or THREE DOLLARS for the horſe only, paid by

¶ JOSEPH MORRIS.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 25th of April, A RED MILCH COW, with large horns, of which the ends are cut off. The owner, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

May 12, 1788. ¶ JOSEPH SPENCER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The liberality of sentiment which actuates the parliament of Paris, with respect to the edict in favour of protestants, is a feature in the character of that noble assembly, which will hand down their memorial with grateful applause to the remotest time. These worthy magistrates wish to lay no weight on the shoulders of those they mean to relieve, but to open wide, as the most generous liberty could desire, the doors of religious toleration. It is hoped for the honor of absolute monarchy, that their wishes may be fulfilled, when France, no more the reproach of nations, shall add to her glory, what she seems to take from her prerogative, and by rendering one million of subjects happy, unite the whole in one common interest,----the good of their native country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bristol, to his friend in London.

"A. Benezet's treatise on the important subject (of slavery) appears to me full, clear, and explicit, and well supported by creditable authorities, confirmed by well established examples, and adorned with truths not to be refuted; in a word, it seems to me so compleat, and so well adapted to answer the purpose thereby intended, that a man who reads with a degree of attention, and still remains insensible of the great injustice and inhumanity of such a trade, must have something more than argument to break his obdurate heart.---I am firmly of opinion, that if a new edition of that excellent treatise was reprinted, and one respectfully presented to the King and each Member of the two Houses of Parliament, and to others judiciously dispersed about the kingdom, we should quickly experience an alteration of sentiment, respecting this greatly oppressed people: For though the love of gain has been the chief incentive to this wicked and deplorable commerce, and example, sanctified by human authority, has insensibly led to engage in it; yet on a full conviction of its great injustice, and lamentable effects, many who, like myself, once thought well of it, would not only decline it, but chearfully contribute their respective mites towards its total abolition, and endeavour to substitute in its stead, on social and friendly principles, a commercial intercourse with the Africans, by an exchange of commodities; which I conceive may easily be done to mutual advantage, and to the everlasting honor of Great-Britain, and other European powers, were they disposed to act in concert towards accomplishing this salutary and desirable end.

"Before I had re-perused that excellent and well digested treatise of A. Benezet's, I thought I had something to communicate that might have thrown a little light on that interesting subject; but the many correct descriptions of the coast and interior parts of Africa, its fertility and produce, the genius, temper and disposition of its inhabitants, therein contained, have induced me to think so contemptible of what I had to offer, that I am now almost ashamed to mention it; shall therefore reduce what I had in view to the following remarkable occurrences.

"Strongly disposed, when very young, to a roving state of mind, I embraced the first opportunity that presented after coming to this city, to leave my parents and trade, and went a voyage to sea: and on my return I was persuaded, for the sake of advantage, to go to London, where I shipped myself on board a snow, called the Nassau, James Bruce, master, for Africa; and about 200 miles up the river Gambia we purchased our cargo, consisting chiefly of 190 slaves, whereof about 100 were remarkably stout, well made men, who were shackled and handcuffed, two and two, in pairs. They messed as usual twice a day on deck, at which times a part of the ship's crew stood to the arms, pointed through the loop holes in the baracada, as well to suppress any insurrection, as to deter them from it: notwithstanding that, it so fell out, that soon after leaving the coast some of the men slaves, having privately loosed their handcuffs, or manacles, rose at noon day; and though our people discharged their loaded pieces among them, yet they immediately broke open the baracada door, took the cutlass away from the centinel, threw him (being deemed insignificant) among the women below, and after a few minutes contest cleared the quarter deck of our people, who retreated, as they could, up the shrouds, into the tops. During this dreadful conflict, I was sitting quite aft on the stern hen-coop shifting my cloaths, the sight whereof threw me into such a consternation, that I knew not what to do; for to advance was certain death, and to retreat seemed impossible: I therefore looked over the stern, if haply I might see a rope, fit to suspend, or hold me there, out of their sight, for either in the hurry of conflict they had not seen me, tho' within a few feet of them, or if they had, they did not think me an object worth their notice; however by this means I saw the cabin windows open, and I went that way into the cabin, and told Captain Bruce, who was then extremely ill in bed, the negroes were risen, had drove the people all aloft, and taken the vessel.

"On this alarming news the Captain got up, sick and weak as he was, and went with me to a loaded arm chest in the steerage, where also lay one of our people extremely ill, who in that condition got up, and with the Captain and myself took each a loaded piece and fired at the slaves as often as we could, by which means many lay dead about the companion, so that those fettered with them could not get away, of course they also, attempting to get down, soon shared the same fate; which at length so intimidated the rest, they all quitted the quarter deck with precipitation, and hid themselves where they could, whereupon we went upon deck, called those that went aloft at the beginning of the affray to come down, when the Captain ordered the whole crew to fire as one man among the thickest of them, which was done accordingly, and I suppose destroyed more than we had done before.

"As soon as this bloody scene of work was over, another no less inhuman succeeded; the Captain ordered all the wounded slaves upon deck, then directed the Doctor to search their wounds, and if he express the least difficulty of a cure, the poor wounded creature was ordered to jump into the sea, which many of them did with seeming chearfulness, some of whom only desiring to take leave of their comrades, jumped into the sea and were all drowned: this vindictive scene appeared to me, young as I was, more shocking than the former; because that was done in self defence, but this from a disposition stain'd with blood, and a spirit blackened with deep revenge.

"Another piece of cruelty committed on board that snow, I may also mention, tho' out of the order of time, as it happened previous to the insurrection: one of the men slaves being suspected of exciting others to rebel, was separated from his companion, then secured alone with irons on his feet and hands, his feet thus seized to the ring bolt on deck, and the burton tackle from the mainstay hook'd to the bolt of his manacles, and with that purchase so stretched or distende in a perpendicular posture, as nearly to dislocate every joint of his body; in this inhuman manner he was exposed naked to all the crew, and each at liberty to scourge him as he pleased, nor was he taken down till he was almost dead, and then thrown overboard: the consequence of the foregoing insurrection, and the manner of treating it, was, that out of 190 slaves brought off the coast, only 90 of them arrived at Barbadoes, which I think was in the year 1740.

"My next voyage to the coast was from the West Indies in 1757, on board a ship I then commanded, during the voyage to Gambia Sieraleon, the Plantain and Banano Islands; I was careful to treat the slaves with all possible tenderness, in order to give them a more favorable opinion of our intentions; and tho' I lost many of them by disorders, subject to such close confinement, yet only two of them otherwise, which was thus, one night when at sea, an attempt was made by some of the men slaves to get out of irons, which being informed of, I ordered an officer down to examine them, and if he found any loose to send them upon deck; accordingly two stout men being found with their feet disengaged were sent up, whom I ordered on the other side of the deck, 'till further search was made below, intending only to secure these well to prevent the like attempts in future; but in a few minutes after, to my great surprize, they both plunged into the sea, and were drowned, notwithstanding every possible means were used to save them.

"My third voyage to Guinea was also from the West-Indies in 1762, on board a snow, under my command; but nothing more material occurred this voyage respecting the poor slaves, than that I lost many of them, and also of the ship's crew, through sickness. In these voyages I spent many months on the coast, which gave me frequent opportunities of going into the country, where I went so far up one of the branches of Sieraleon river, as I believe was never done by a white person before. In this excursion, and by what I had elsewhere seen before, I was abundantly convinced of the great civility of its interior inhabitants, and of their hospitality, modesty and innocency, instances whereof I beheld with pleasure, and stood astonished, in comparing such behaviour in my own mind with the indecent freedom so prevalent among the professors of christianity.

"A six and twenty years residence in the West Indies, chiefly under the Danish government, gave me a full opportunity of knowing the severity exercised in most Islands among the slaves, having in the way of trade frequented almost all the English, some of the Dutch, and Spanish, and most of the French; I can therefore in a degree of truth affirm, that the account thereof given by A. Benezet, and other writers quoted by him, is by no means exaggerated, but rather short of a species of cruelty I have seen myself, with a sensible concern: at least I do not remember his having mentioned any thing of examination by way of torture, which is commonly done by thumb screws, and short pieces of lighted match secured between all the fingers, which occasions such extreme pain, that many I believe have thereby condemned themselves, and suffered death in preference to such excruciating torture.

"And previous to execution, the criminal is commonly drawn on a sledge about the town, and at every public place burnt in the arm with a pair of large tongs or rather crooked forceps, made hot and dipt in boiling pitch for that purpose, then carried to the place of execution, where he is either broke on the wheel, or his hands, feet or head, perhaps all, chopped off according to the nature of the offence. And for trivial offences, such as being absent at muster, petty theft, short desertion, or the like, the slave committing either is obliged to lie flat on the ground, naked, and if he offers to stir or move, he is then staked down in such a manner as to prevent all motion, and in this extended posture the executioner stands at a considerable distance, having a cart whip in his hand, having a lash and hide remarkably twisted and knotted, and gives the offender 5, 10, 15 or 20 lashes, even to 100, according to the nature of the offence, and sometimes so severe, as for every stroke to make a deep incision.

"What but the hope of a general emancipation of this greatly oppressed people in some future day could induce any to relate these cruel barbarities exercised upon them under the sanction of law that disgraces humanity; for the mere relation of such acts of cruelty, committed by a people under the christian name, is really painful; and when we know the motive to such inhuman acts proceeds from a vindictive temper and a covetous disposition, the evil is encreased to a degree of enormity that calls aloud for the interposition of government. I cannot therefore but sincerely wish that the important undertaking, into whatever hands it may providentially fall, heartily God speed, and under the impression of these sentiments. I am &c."

Proceedings of a Regimental Court-Martial, held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 9th inst. by order of James Read, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel of the 2d Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia, for the trial of *James Barron*, a private.

Captain PATRICK DUFFEY, President.

A charge was exhibited by Capt. Hugh Ferguson against said Barron, for disobedience of orders on Parade the 6th instant, and after examination of the evidence for and against the prisoner, the court were of opinion, that the charge was well founded: and, in conformity to law, sentenced him to pay a fine of ten days labor.

I have examined the foregoing Proceedings, and approve the judgment of the court, as above stated.

JAMES READ, Lieut. Col. Com.
May 13, 1788. 2d Bat. Penn. Mil.

Saturday night the 2d inst. two fine bullocks were killed on State Island by a flash of lightning. Two other cattle were also struck dead at Point no Point, during the storm of rain, thunder and lightning, which prevailed for several hours that night.

Thursday last was married, at the Friends Meeting house, Dr. CASPAR WISTAR, to Miss ISABELLA MARSHALL, both of this city.

The following is submitted to those who wish to assist the poor, and make cotton of more general service.

Extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine of June last.

SIR,

THERE is a particular manufacture in this kingdom, which, though of great use, is not sufficiently encouraged. I hope, therefore, by the favour of your Magazine, to make it more extensive, as extensive as the circulation of that useful publication, and recommend it to the managers of parishes, and the gentlemen and ladies who live in the country, and have power to put it in execution. This is the knitting of stockings, which is a part of the staple manufacture of the kingdom, and therefore deserves the greatest encouragement. But it peculiarly recommends itself by its great utility to the poor, from the ease by which it is practised, and the immediate application which may be made of it. It is so easily practised, that a child of 5 years old, or an old woman of 100, may work at it; it may be performed when walking about the streets, or when confined to a sick room, and by persons blind, lame, or bed ridden.

In the North of England, plough-boys are taught its use, and drive their horses with their needles and worsted in their hands; and women, after a day's labor in the field, may work at it without any fatigue till they go to rest. This is not the case, I believe, with any other manufacture, and therefore its general use I think should be strongly inculcated. As to a poor person, it would be a never-failing source of occupation where manufactures of this kind could be carried on. And it would be an immediate application of a useful part of dress to be worn as soon as executed, even where the public were not interested in its behalf.

B. C.

In Lancashire the boys as well as girls are taught to knit; and in North and South Wales the same, who carry their knitting with them wherever they go.

Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, May 20, 1788.

IF *John Stocton*, son of *Job Stocton*, who sailed out of Baltimore for the West-Indies some time last summer, be living, and will return, settle and reside in New-Jersey, within three years from the first of October last, he will be entitled to a handsome property during his natural life, and then to the lawful heirs of his body; but if he should not return and settle as aforesaid, then, agreeable to the last will and testament of his grandfather, John Monrow, Esquire, deceased, late of Mount-holly, the aforesaid estate will devolve to the brothers and sisters of him the said John Stocton, to them, their heirs and assigns, for ever. ‡

*** The Trustees of Franklin College will attend at Lancaster, at their annual meeting, on *Friday*, the sixth day of June next, and at the same time hand in the subscriptions which have been made for the said college.

JOSEPH HUBLEY, Secretary.

Lancaster, May 5, 1788.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all Persons who have mortgaged their Estates to the Trustees of the General Loan-Office of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that their Payments were due on the First Day of November last; therefore all those Persons who are now found delinquent will be proceeded against as the Law directs, unless Payments are made immediately.

May 17, 1788. GEORGE SCHLOSSER, ROBERT SMITH, ROWLAND EVANS, } Trustees.

N. B. The Loan-Office is now kept in the State-House, up Stairs, Philadelphia.

Muhlenberg and *Lawerswyler*
HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Sugar-house (late David Shaffer's, deceased) on the west side of Second street, about midway between Arch and Race-streets,
Loaf, *Lump* and *Muscovado* SUGARS;
Also Sugar-house MELASSES.
Philadelphia, May 17, 1788. 2 m.

Baltimore-town, May 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

THE Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland having granted an injunction, on the application of the subscriber and other Executors of WILLIAM NEILL, deceased, against THOMAS M'INTIRE, and ISABELLA his wife, Executrix of said William Neill, enjoining, directing and prohibiting the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, and each of them, from collecting, receiving or demanding any sum or sums of money due to the estate of the said William Neill, from any person or persons whatsoever.

These are therefore to *Give Notice* to all and every person and persons indebted to the estate of William Neill, deceased, not to pay, or in any manner settle or adjust the respective claims against them with the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife, or either of them, as such payments or settlements will be made in their own wrong, and they will be obliged to account with the subscriber again for the same, the said Thomas M'Intire and Isabella his wife having at this time no authority to interfere or meddle with the personal estate of the testator.

HERCULES COURTNEY, Acting
c 8 w Executor of William Neill

ALL persons having DEMANDS against the partnership of STEEMER, ALBRIGHT and LAHN, printers, of the borough of Lancaster, are requested to bring in their accounts, on or before the 21st of May next (as the decease of Mr. Steemer renders a settlement necessary) and all persons indebted to them for Newspapers, Almanacs, Printing-Work, &c. &c. are desired to make speedy payment.

The Printing Business is carried on as usual at the said borough of Lancaster, and all sorts of printing work, in the German and English languages, performed in the neatest and best manner, with accuracy and dispatch,

By the Public's humble servants,
ALBRIGHT & LAHN.

Lancaster, April 21, 1788.

N. B. Those persons who neglect to send in their accounts at the time above mentioned, will exclude themselves from the settlement.

Philadelphia, May 17, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 31st instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon (by adjournment) at the house of George Weiss, inn-holder, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, in Creesom, a certain two story stone Dwelling-house, a large stone Grist mill (45 by 33 feet) with two pair of mill-stones, one pair burr, the other in good repair for country work, situated in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, in a good part of the country for grist, and convenient for purchasing wheat. On said place is a good stone stable, about ten and an half acres of land, part good meadow and part woodland, an orchard with about 70 apple-trees of the best grafted fruit, and other improvements; taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Wilson, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from David Rittenhouse, Etquire, sole Trustee of the general loan-office of the late province, now state of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Friday, the 20th of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Southampton, bounded by lands of Peter Groom, Henry Walmsley, and by the county line, containing about 50 acres: Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Groom, and to be sold, by †

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, May 10, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Calla, inn-keeper, in Hilton township, on Tuesday, the 3d of June next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in the township of Hilton aforesaid, containing about 50 acres, bounded by lands of Zachariah Tedro, George Snipe, and others: Taken in Execution as the property of Cadwallader Morris, and to be sold, by ‡

WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 16, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 2d of June, on the premises, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 40 acres, situate in the township of Upper Hanover, bounded by lands of Peter Mowerer, Lawrence Susholtz and others; late the property of Joseph Bitting; seized and taken in execution by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Salem, May 14, 1788.

WAS taken up adrift on Sunday, the 11th instant, between Reedy-Island and the Pea-patch, a large Ship's BOAT, with a black bottom, painted red inside, without oars or rudder in her. Whoever has lost the said BOAT, is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the same, in five weeks from the date hereof.

CHARLES RISTINE.

To be SOLD or LET,

A HOUSE on the west side of Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, formerly the custom-house, but at present occupied by Jacob Spicer.

The house is 41 feet in front, has four rooms on a floor, and is accommodated with a large yard, garden and coach house.---- For terms, apply to B. SHOLMAKER.

April 14.

FOR SALE,

By Matthew Carey,

Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

The following BOOKS:

RAYNAL's hiſtory of the European ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, 6 vols. 8vo.
Robertſon's hiſtory of America, 2 vols. 8vo.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of the earth and animated nature, 8 vols.
Home's ſketches, 4 vols.
Baretti's account of Italy, 2 vols.
The Idler.
Andrews's remarks on the French and Engliſh ladies.
Abridgment of Locke's eſſay.
Swinburne's tour in Italy.
Preſent ſtate of France.
Johnſon's dictionary, 8vo.
Thompſon's works, 4 vols.
Select trials, 4 vols.
Knox's eſſays, 2 vols.
Yorick's ſentimental journey, 2 vols.
Attorney's pocket companion.
Hiſtory of lord North's adminiſtration.
Lady's library, 3 vols.
Viſion of Columbus.
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments.
Goldſmith's hiſtory of England.
------------------of Rome.
Newton on the prophecies, 2 vols.
Edward's hiſtory of redemption.
Buchan's domeſtic medicine.
Salmon's gazetteer.
Henderſon's meditations.
Eſſay on friendſhip.
------on old age.
The night caps: by Mercier.
Beauties of Johnſon.
Bonnycaſtle's arithmetic.
Menney's Engliſh grammar.
Schoolmaſter's aſſiſtant.
Adams's defence of the American conſtitutions.
Hiſtory of Eloiſe and Abelard.
Vario's huſbandry.
Fables for the ladies.
Miſs More's eſſays.

French books.

Hiſtoire naturelle, par M. de Buffon, 13 tom.
Les penſees de J. J. Rouſſeau.
Hiſtoire philoſophique et politique des etabliſſemens et du commerce des Europeens dans les deux Indes. Par M. Raynal. 10 tom.
Les œuvres de Monteſquieu, 6 tom.
Les loiſirs de chevalier d'Eon, 13 tom.
Elemens d'hiſtoire generale, par Millot, 6 tom.
Les confeſſions de J. J. Rouſſeau, 2 tom.
Emile, ou de l'education, par J. J. Rouſſeau, 4 tom.
Penſees de le compte Oxenſtirn.
Dictionnaire d'anecdotes, 2 tom.
Contes drire, 3 tom.
Amuſement curieux, 2 tom.
Dictionnaire poetique.

German books.

Geſſners ſchrifften, 5 theile.
Robertſons geſchichte der regierung kaiſer Carls des V. 3 th.
Juſtins weltgeſchichte.
Hiſtoriſches magazin fur den Verſtand und das herz, 2 th.
Geſang buch.

Latin books.

Buchanani pſalmi.
Eutropii hiſtoria.
Saluſtii Catilinarium et Jugurthinum: nitidiſſ.
Ovidii opera omnia: 3 vol.
Taciti hiſtoria: 4 vol.
Suetonii Cæſares: 2 vol.
Terentii comœdiæ in uſum delphini.
Cæſaris commentaria.
Leviathan: auctore T. Hobbes.
Novum teſtamentum.
Joſephi opera omnia.
Epigrammatum delectus,
Plauti Comœdia.
Petronii Arbitri ſatiricon.
Valerii Maximi dictorum factorumque memorabilium, libri ix.
Julii Cæſaris Scaligeri opera.
De officio hominis et civis.
Martini Lutheri vita.
De conſolatione philoſophiæ.
Lucani Pharſalia.
Ciceronis orationes duæ.

With ſeveral other ſcarce and valuable BOOKS, all which will be ſold at very reaſonable rates.

Imported, and to be Sold on reaſonable terms, by

TOWERS and EVANS,

Adjoining the Preſbyterian Meeting in Market-ſtreet,

A general ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES;
PAINTERS COLOURS;
BRISTOL WINDOW-GLASS,
And BOHEMIAN SHEET-GLASS.

Alſo, Graziers Diamonds, Painters Oil, Bruſhes, Saſh-tools, Pencils, Pallet knives, &c.

N. B. Two caſes of *Camphor*, two cheſts of *Peruvian Bark*, and one cheſt of *Iſinglaſs*, each containing about 100 weight, to be ſold low for caſh. May 9.

FOR SALE,

By the Subſcriber, living near LANCASTER,

About thirty head of CATTLE,

Such as Heifers, Steers and Cows, fit to be turned into grais the enſuing ſeaſon. SEBASTIAN GRAFF.

May 1, 1788 §

West-Cheſter, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 24th day of May next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſtnantmill, containing 300 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Robinſon, Samuel Thomas and others; ſeized and taken in execution, as the eſtate of Leonard Feihkorn, and to be ſold, by ‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 6, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 24th inſt. on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 300 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Gwinedth, bounded by lands of Jacob Wiſſmar, Matthias Baas and others, late the property of William Rex: Seized and taken in execution, by FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

Northampton county, May 2, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Monday, the 2d day of June next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Col. Jacob Stroud, inn-keeper, in -------, a certain meſſuage and 90 acres of land, ſituate in Lower-Smithfield townſhip; bounded by land of Bennedy Coſton, ------ Scull and others; late the property of Elijah Horton. Seized and taken in execution, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

Taken up Adrift,

ON Thurſday, the 24th of laſt month, off Egg-Iſland, in the Bay of Delaware, a Moſes built BOAT, about 15 feet keel, part of her ſtem broke off, has a black bottom, and her upper works painted. The owner, by applying to FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, biſcuit-baker, in Water-ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again. If no owner appears within one month from the date hereof, ſhe will be ſold, to defray charges.

May 6, 1788.

York-Town, May 5, 1788.

The Subſcriber offers for Sale the two following

TRACTS OF LAND.

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate about two miles from the Trap, on Perkioming creek, in the county of Montgomery, adjoining lands of John Dutwiler, Hans Peter Reamer, and others (including part of one of the richeſt bottoms on that creek) of which tract 18 acres are good meadow, 47 acres good cleared up-land, and 65 acres of the beſt kind of timber land.

The other tract, containing about 23 acres of moſt excellent wood land, is ſituate about one mile from the ſaid Trap, in the ſame county, and adjoins the lands of Caſper Raum, and others. Theſe lands were part of the eſtate of Abraham Saylor, deceaſed, and have been conveyed to the ſubſcriber by Iſaac Saylor, in fee.

The ſubſcriber will attend at the court at Norris-town, on Friday, the 27th of June next, and at the houſe of Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; on Monday, the 30th June next, in order to hear propoſals and to diſpoſe of the premiſes at private or public ſale. In the mean time the terms will be made known by applying to the ſaid Frederick Auguſtus Muhlenberg, Eſq; or to the ſubſcriber. A complete and indiſputable title will be given. § the THOMAS HARTLEY.

Salem, Weſt-Jerſey, May 6, 1788

WAS committed to the gaol of this county on the 31ſt of March laſt, TWO NEGROE MEN, on ſuſpicion of being runaways; one by the name of *David Johnſon*, but ſays his name is *David Corniſh*, about 5 feet 11 inches high, 25 or 26 years of age, ſlender built, has a remarkable ſcar on his left cheek, which extends above his eye, his hair combed back, and middling long; wears a brown cloth coat, red under jacket with ſleeves, rediſh coloured trowſers, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to Henry Waggaman, of Somerſet county, on the Eaſtern-ſhore, Maryland.

The other by the name of *John Johnſon*, but calls himſelf *Lake Corniſh*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 33 years of age, very black, has a high forehead, and hair combed back; had on a brown linen coat, black under jacket, with ſhirt ruffled at the boſom, corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; ſays he belongs to James Sullivan, of Dorſet county, Maryland. They are ſmart bold fellows, very reſolute, and ſeem bent on making their eſcape, at the riſk of their lives, and for their bad conduct are both in irons. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges and take them away, or they will be ſold for their charges in five weeks from the above date, by

§ ZENAS SMITH, Gaoler.

Tinnicum townſhip, Bucks county, May 5, 1788.

WAS brought into Nockamixon townſhip, Bucks county, laſt January, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſuppoſed to be about 11 years old, a natural trotter; likewiſe a ſaddle with a yellow pad, fixed with red cloth, ſilver nails, without a ſweatcloth or girths, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and them away before the fifteenth day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be ſold for expences.

‡ JOHN PATTERSON.

Cheſter county, April 28, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Wedneſday the 21ſt day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. at Joſeph Gibbons's tavern, in Springfield townſhip, near the premiſes, a valuable meſſuage or tenement, griſt mill, ſaw-mill, and ſeven pieces or parcels of land, five thereof ſituate in Springfield townſhip aforeſaid, the other two in Nether Providence townſhip; containing in the whole 72 acres and three quarters, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Benjamin Maddock, James Sharpleſs, and others. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Job Dicks and to be ſold by † EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone Houſe, on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill joining the Middle ferry, with about 16 acres of land, a large garden fenced in, with a number of fruit trees, and a well of good water at the door. Any perſon inclining to rent the above deſcribed premiſes, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living about two miles from the ferry, on Marſhall's road, will be informed of the terms. WILLIAM BISPHAM.

May 6 1788.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

STOLEN the 27th of this inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Montgomery county, a bay MARE, 10 or 11 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, trots and canters well, and near foaling. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for the mare, and reaſonable charges paid by

§ MOSES VAN COURT or
April 29, 1788. MOSES SHEPPARD.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of 150 acres of good land, with large improvements, an old over ſhot griſt-mill and oyl mill, 20 acres of watered meadow made, and 20 more may be made, ſituate in Bethel townſhip, Tulpehocken rich ſettlement, in Berks county, about 24 miles weſt from Reading town.

Alſo a new griſt-mill and ſaw-mill, in Liken's valley, on Wiconeſky creek, with the other improvements. The purchaſer may have 300 600 or 1000 acres therewith of good land, ſituate in Berks county, about 40 miles from Reading.

Alſo 1200 acres of extraordinary land on Middle creek, a few miles below Sunbury, and near Suſquehanna, where 100 acres of watered meadow may be made, and a griſt-mill and ſaw-mills may be erected at a ſmall expence.

And 1800 acres on Lycoming creek, of rich good land, where large quantities of watered meadow may be made, and mills erected, a few miles above Samuel Wallis, Eſq; and a number of ſmaller tracts of good land.

Alſo a valuable plantation of 250 acres, with large improvements, near Muſpillion landing, in Kent county, Delaware ſtate. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, in Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

Alſo the beſt kind of BOULTING CLOTHS, CHEAP.

Lower Alloways Creek townſhip, Salem county, May 1, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife *Phœbe* hath eloped from me, and conſorts with another man; theſe are to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

† CHARLES NAILOR.

To be SOLD or LET,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

THAT commodious three ſtory ſtone houſe where Colonel Benjamin M'Veagh formerly kept Tavern, in Frankford. Alſo a two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſuitable for a ſhop, ſtore or tradeſman. Enquire of PARNELL M'VEAGH, on the premiſes.

This Day is publiſhed,

BY M. CAREY,

IN MARKET STREET,

The *American Muſeum*,

Or REPOSITORY *of ancient and modern* FUGITIVE PIECES,

PROSE AND POETICAL,

For APRIL, 1788.

----*No. IV. of Vol. III.---Total No. XVI.*----

THE Printer returns his moſt ſincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the diſtinguiſhed ſhare of patronage this work has received---and reſpectfully requeſts a continuance thereof; to merit which no pains ſhall be ſpared by him.

For the accommodation of the friends of literature and ſcience in the country, he will, during the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie, receive all kinds of SEASONABLE COUNTRY PRODUCE in payment of Subſcriptions.

*** The terms are---18s. per annum, for which twelve numbers are given, making two complete volumes.

JOSEPH STANSBURY

Has juſt imported in the John, and the Grange, from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

QUEENS WARE,

Which he is now opening at his ſtore, next the George tavern, in Second-ſtreet,

Where country orders are executed on the loweſt terms, with fidelity and diſpatch. Alſo

CRUET FRAMES, plain and ornamented.

GLASS and CHINA, as uſual. ¶

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe,

A NEAT aſſortment of yard wide and 7-eights Iriſh linens, white and brown Iriſh ſheetings, white and brown Ruſſia ditto, brown and white ravens duck, Iriſh and Dutch dowlaſſes, Scotch ſhirtings, a linen of a ſtrong fabric, ozenbrigs, ticklenburghs, cotton ſtripes, white and brown buckrams, brown fileſias, Scotch threads, coloured ditto, beſt baladine ſewing ſilks, ſcarff twiſt, worſted and hair cord for cloaks, mohair buttons, metal ditto, worſted bindings, ſhirt buttons, India bandanoe handkerchiefs, cotton and check ditto, red and blue printed ditto, bobbins, tapes, ſilk marſeilles quilts, joans ſpinning, moreens, durants, rattinets, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, calimancoes, crapes, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins, fans, fine white flannels, red ditto, corduroys, jeans, fuſtians, ribbons, cambricks and lawns, long lawns, ſpades and ſhovels, frying pans, braſs kettles, flat irons, powder and ſhot, bar lead, red lead, ſtirrups, bridle bitts, ſadlers web, 4d. and 10d. nails, blue pluſh, ſilk velvets, mens beaver pelt gloves, womens mitts and gloves, ſhort pipes, beſt bohea tea, hyſon and ſouchong ditto.

He has alſo for ſale, a quantity of good hay, well cured in a barn near the city. ¶

West-Cheſter, April 26, 1788.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Wedneſday, the 21ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, A two ſtory Stone Houſe and Lot of Ground, ſituate in the town of Cheſter, bounded by Market-ſtreet, Front-ſtreet, Free-ſtreet, and by lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſq; containing one acre more or leſs; taken in execution as the eſtate of John Hogan, and to be ſold by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold by public SALE,

At the Coffee-houſe, on the firſt day of July next, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale,

A Number of Lots of Ground, part ſituate on the weſt ſide of Swanſon or Water-ſtreet continued, and part on a new 32 feet ſtreet or court, called Coates's Court, laid out to accommodate the lots, in the diſtrict of Southwark, juſt below the Swediſh church; moſt of the lots are 18 feet on the front and back, and from 72 to 99 feet deep, clear of all manner of rents. For terms of ſale, apply to John Coates, in Mary-ſtreet, or Warwick Coates, in Queen-ſtreet, executors of Warwick Coates, deceaſed. A plan of the whole may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe, or at the houſes of the executors. ¶ April 28, 1788.

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Deck and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirits, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

IMPORTED and to be SOLD by

Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fiſher,

BUENOS AIRES Spaniſh dry Hides, ſuperior Sherry Wine, fine old Mountain, Malaga, Teneriffe and Catalonia red ditto, Almonds, London bottled Porter, Peruvian Bark, Burr Millſtones, from 3 feet 10 inches to 5 feet diameter, Grindſtones, Powder and Shot, Pig Lead, London and Briſtol Pewter, Tin Plates, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 30d. Nails, Sheathing Paper and Nails, Iron Traces, Scythes and Sickles, Frying-pans, Spades and Shovels, Weeding Hoes, Clocks and Watches, clock Jacks, red and white Lead, Allum, Salt Petre, Window Glaſs, China and Queen's Ware, Writing Paper, Felt and Caſtor Hats, womens Shoes. A variety of Hardware and Cutlery in packages, India Callicoes and Britiſh ditto, by the package. Together with a general aſſortment of European and Eaſt India goods, as uſual. ‡ 8 w.

IF WILLIAM BRADY, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. And all perſons who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring in their accounts, and thoſe indebted to pay, in order to have the accounts of ſaid eſtate ſettled on or before the firſt day of June next.

‡ 6 w JAMES HARTLEY, one
Philad. April 18, 1788. of the Adminiſtrators.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.